

# The Southerner.

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## AGRICULTURAL.



"Agriculture is the chief foundation of a nation's power, as it not only furnishes man with food and clothing, but also with materials for the mechanic arts, and commerce."

From the Ohio Cultivator.

### A Home Picture.

BY FRANCES D. GAGE.

Ben Fisher had finish'd his hard day's work,  
And he sat at his cottage door;  
His good wife, Kate, sat by his side;  
And the moon-light danced on the floor—  
The moon-light danced on the cottage floor,  
Her beams were as clear and bright  
As when he and Kate, twelve years before,  
Talk'd love in her mellow light.

Ben Fisher had never a pipe of clay,  
And never a dram drank he;  
So he loved at home with his wife to stay,  
And they chatted right merrily:  
Right merrily chatted they on, the while  
Her babe slept on her breast;  
While a chubby rogue, with rosy smile,  
On his father's knee found rest.

Ben told her how fast his potatoes grew,  
And the corn in the lower field;  
And the wheat on the hill was grown to seed,  
And promised a glorious yield:—  
A glorious yield in the harvest time,  
And his orchard was doing fair,  
His sheep and his stock were in their prime,  
His farm all in good repair.

Kate said that her garden looked beautiful,  
Her fowls and her calves were fat;  
That the butter that Tommy that morning  
Had churned  
Would buy him a Sunday hat;  
That Jenny for Pa a new shirt had made,  
And 'twas done too by the rule;  
That Neddy the garden could nicely  
Spade,  
And Ann was ahead at school.

Ben slowly passed his toil-worn hand  
Through his locks of greyish brown—  
"I tell you, Kate, what I think," said he,  
"We're the happiest folks in town."  
"I know," said Kate, "that we all work hard—  
Work and health go together, I've found;  
For there's Mrs. Bell does not work at all,  
And she's sick the whole year round."  
"They're worth their thousands, so people say,  
But I ne'er saw them happy yet;  
'Twould not be me that would take their gold,  
And live in a constant fret.  
My humble home has a light within,  
Mrs. Bell's gold could not buy;  
Six healthy children, a merry heart,  
And a husband's love-lit eye."

I fancied a tear was in Ben's eye—  
The moon shone brighter and clearer,  
I could not tell why the man should cry,  
But he hitched up to Kate still nearer;  
He leaned his head on her shoulder there,  
And took her hand in his—  
I guess—(tho' I look'd at the moon just then,)—  
That he left on her lips a kiss.

From the Charleston Mercury.

### The Enormous Crop of Cotton.

We hear the present crop of cotton

so frequently described as enormous, that we hope we may be pardoned for indulging in a few statistics respecting it. We readily grant that ten years ago, 2,800,000 bales would have been an enormous crop, but we are very far from conceding that quantity may now be regarded in the same light.

On the 31st of December, 1845, the stock of American cotton, in Great Britain, was 624,000 bales; since then we have produced (exclusive of the present crop) six crops, as follows:

1845-6, - -	2,100,000 bales.
1846-7, - -	1,778,000 "
1847-8, - -	2,347,000 "
1848-9, - -	2,728,000 "
1849-50, - -	2,096,000 "
1850-51, - -	2,355,000 "

Total, - 13,404,000 "

Amounting to the very large aggregate of 13,404,000 bales; yet at the close of this period, viz: the 31st of December, 1851, Great Britain held a stock of only 221,000 bales, or 100,000 bales less than on the 31st December, 1844; and France, the rest of Europe, and New England, were still more bare of stock. Yet, in the face of these well known and striking facts, the present crop has been hurried to market, and sold with a precipitancy, that, low as prices have been, would evidently have led to still greater sacrifices, if the enormous consumption had not prevented it. The manufacturers, and indeed all the world, seemed to have more confidence in the value of cotton than the planters, and bought with an avidity that the activity of the panic-stricken planters to sell, could hardly keep pace with; and what has been the result? The business season is nearly over; 2,511,000 bales out of the 2,800,000 or 2,850,000 bales—the supposed extent of the crop—have already been brought to market; the stocks in the interior towns (those of them that publish their stocks) are 70,000 bales less than at the same period last year; showing in a very striking manner, how universal has been the policy of selling and forcing all the cotton down to the sea-ports.

When planters hold back a portion of their crops, it is for the most part held in these inland towns, under advances generally from factors or warehousemen; and it may therefore be justly inferred that the condition of these stocks is a fair index of the condition of the country generally, as regards the quantity of cotton yet to come to market. But let us admit that there is as much as last year on the plantations; and that, including the towns, there are (notwithstanding the deficit of 75,000 bales) 349,000 bales yet to be received—only 30,000 bales less than was received last year in the same period; this quantity, added to the present receipts of 2,511,000 bales, would give a crop of 2,850,000 bales. With this crop, how will the world make out? We shall say nothing of the diminished supply that Great Britain will receive from India, (estimated at 190,000 bales) confine ourselves to American cotton only. How will Great Britain be situated as compared with last year?

Up to the 16th inst. the receipts of the present crop in the sea ports amounted to	2,511,000
Last year at the same date they were	1,983,000
Excess of receipts this year	528,000

But this excess, considered so enormous, has already been distributed and disposed of; for instead of having a corresponding excess in the stocks in the sea ports, it appears, on the contrary, that we have but 5,000 bales more stock than last year. In the distribution, of course, Great Britain has got her share of the excess of 528,000 bales and alarmists will naturally look to see to what extent the stock in Liverpool has swollen under this plethora influence.

Let us look at this:

1851, April 16, exports to Great Britain	1,041,000
1850, " " "	846,000
Excess of supply over last year	194,000
Liverpool, March 26, (the latest date)	
Imports this year	836,000
" last "	300,000
Excess of imports	36,000
Stock last year	332,000
" this "	176,000
Reduction in stock	156,000
Diminution in supply, as compared with last year	192,000

In other words, if we add to the stock which was held in Liverpool on the 26th of March, the whole excess in the

exports from this country, down to the 16th of this month; they would then have a stock barely equal to that which they held on the 26th of March, last year, viz: Stock in Liverpool, March 26th, 1852 176,000

Excess of exports to Great Britain up to April 16, 191,000  
Leaves excess already received in G. B. down to the 26th, of March 36,000—158,000

Stock 26th March, 1851 332,000

It is thus demonstrated that all the additional supply of cotton over last year, that Great Britain shall receive from us this year, and put into stock has yet to be exported from this country, and how any excess of magnitude can be sent, remains to be seen. We have no more stock than last year, or but 5,000 bales more, if the crop do not exceed 2,850,000 bales, we shall have but 340,000 bales more to get—which is less than the supply at the corresponding period last year, by 26,000 bales, viz:

Stock this year	567,000
Estimated receipts 340,000	
	907,000
Stock last year	561,000
Receipts to 1 Sept. 372,000	
	933,000

Out of this remaining supply, viz: 907,000 bales, with New England, France, and all the manufacturing countries of Europe, competing actively for an unusual share of the crop, how England can get more than she did last year out of 933,000 bales, when all her competitors had almost retired from the field we cannot perceive. But let us admit that we do give her a further excess; that we send her before the 1st of January, 1853, in addition to the present excess of 194,000 bales, a further excess over last year of 50,000 bales; this would give an additional supply above that of last year of 1,250 bales per week, for the forty weeks from the 20th March up to the 1st January; and how far this excess is likely to go into stock may be inferred from the fact, that the consumption up to the 26th of March (to say nothing of the increased exports,) had been at the rate of 30,178 bales per week, against 18,529 bales per week for the same period last year, and 23,350 bales per week as the average of the whole year. But at all events, it is clearly seen, that Great Britain commenced the year, with a stock only 221,000 bales; that including the entire excess of exports up to the present day, she cannot have made any addition whatever to that stock; that it is highly improbable that our future exports, to the end of the year, will exceed those of last by more than 50,000 bales; and, consequently, if she do no more than consume from the 26th of March to the 31st December, 1852, the same quantity of cotton that she did during the same period in 1851, she can add to the above stock, at the end of the year but 50,000 bales. How far it is probable that she will consume no more than last year may be judged from the ratio of the consumption thus far, viz:

Jan. 1 to M'h 26, 1851, 22,149 bales per week 18,529 b.	
Average for the year 1851, per week 23,350 b.	
Jan. 1 to M'h 26, 1852, 36,235 bales, per week, 30,178 b.	

The planters could not be in a better position to command an advance in price upon the remainder of the present and the whole of the ensuing crop; and it really appears marvellous to us that they should evince such a groundless eagerness to sell at the present low prices.

## POLITICAL.

From the Raleigh Standard.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention for the State of North Carolina assembled in the Commons Hall on Thursday, the 13th day of May, 1852, at 12 o'clock, M., when on motion of Hon. R. M. Saunders, John S. Eaton, Esq., of Granville, was called to the chair, and William H. Bailey, of Orange, and R. K. Bryan, of Cumberland, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of William B. Gulick, Esq., of Wayne, the roll of Counties was called, and the following Delegates appeared and were registered:

Alamance—Gen. Benj. Trolinger.
Bertie—John Mitchell and Wm. H. Mitchell.
Brunswick—Edward Cantwell.
Buncombe—F. I. Wilson.

Camden and Currituck—L. D. Starke.

Carteret—James B. Shepard, Wesley Jones and W. W. Holden.

Caswell—Richard Jones and B. F. Stanfield.

Catawba—Wesley Jones.

Chatham—Abram Rencher and A. J. Emmerson.

Cleveland—W. W. Holden.

Columbus—W. W. Holden.

Craven—Wm. R. Gulick.

Cumberland—David H. Cofield, George W. Pogram, Silas Douglass, R. K. Bryan, C. G. Wright, James C. Dobbin and John K. Strange.

Duplin—Wm. E. Hill and J. L. Badger.

Edgecombe—Thos. L. Maner, Wm. E. Mercer, Richard A. Savage, and Jas. D. Jenkins.

Franklin—Wm. B. Dunn, John D. Hawkins, Jr., Isaac Winston and Allen Perry.

Forsythe—Joseph Masten.

Gates—R. M. Saunders and W. W. Holden.

Granville—John S. Eaton and J. M. Stone.

Greene—David G. W. Ward.

Guilford—Robert P. Dick.

Johnston—A. J. Leach, T. M. Whitely, K. B. Whitley, E. Page, H. Gerhardt, J. W. B. Watson, L. Richardson, W. S. Tomlinson, B. H. Tomlinson.

Jones—Wm. P. Ward and Wm. A. Cox.

Lenoir—Wm. Sutton and John L. Lee.

Moore—John Shaw.

Nash—Gen. G. E. B. Singeltary and Jas. Harrison.

New Hanover—D. R. McRae, Edward Cantwell, and N. D. Fennell.

Onslow—L. W. Humphrey.

Orange—Wm. N. Pratt, Thomas Lynch, Freeman Walker, Wm. H. Howerton and Wm. H. Bailey.

Pasquotank—L. D. Starke.

Person—Samuel Jacobs.

Pitt—Joseph J. Williams.

Randolph—James Page.

Rockingham—Gen. F. L. Simpson, Col. James M. Walker, Orrill Scott and Alfred Reid.

Rutherford—F. I. Wilson.

Stokes—Robert P. Dick.

Surry—W. W. Holden and Robert P. Dick.

Wake—R. M. Saunders, H. B. Hayes, Wesley Jones, W. W. Holden, Willis Whitaker, Wm. A. Allen, B. Rollins, Barrrell Temple, James B. Shepard, G. H. Wilder, Simon Smith, David Smith, W. R. Scott, O. L. Burch, Jeremiah Nixon, Perrin Busbee, William R. Poole, Rufus H. Jones, T. G. Whitaker, P. A. Dunn, John Scott, Seth Jenks, Quentin Busbee, Green Beckwith, Isaac H. Rogers, Kimbrough Jones and Michael Thompson.

Warren—Wm. J. Hawkins, Henry J. Macon, Jas. T. Russell, Henry Harris, and Edwin D. Drake.

Wayne—John V. Sherard, Wm. T. Dorch, Wm. B. Gulick, and Z. L. Thompson.

Yadkin—R. P. Dick.

On motion of R. P. Dick, Esq., a Committee of nine, consisting of one from each Congressional District was appointed to report permanent officers and rules of order for the Convention. The Committee was composed of the following gentlemen: 1st District, F. I. Wilson; 2nd District, Wesley Jones; 3rd District, John Shaw; 4th District, R. P. Dick; 5th District, Richard Jones; 6th District, James T. Russell; 7th District, C. G. Wright; 8th District, Wm. B. Gulick; 9th District, L. D. Starke.

On motion of Hon. J. C. Dobbin, the Convention then adjourned to meet again at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, 3½ o'clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, and John S. Eaton Esq., resumed the Chair.

The Committee appointed to report officers and rules of order for the Convention reported through their Chairman, R. P. Dick, Esq., recommending DUNCAN K. McRAE, of New Hanover, as President of the Convention; FRANK I. WILSON, GEO. W. PEGRAM, G. L. SIMPSON, L. D. STAKE, as Vice Presidents; and R. K. BRYAN, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, and JOSEPH MASTEN, as Secretaries. The report was unanimously concurred in. Mr. Dick and Mr. Cantwell were appointed to conduct the President to the Chair. On assuming the Chair, Mr. McRAE spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: To say that I am sensibly affected in view of the relation in which I am placed to a body so numerous, so intelligent, and representing as it does so large a portion of the intelligence of my native State,

is but a feeble utterance of the emotions by which I am inspired; and I am well assured that the same partiality which has placed me in this position will lend me its assistance to a successful discharge of the duties which may devolve upon me.

It has been a matter of gratification to me to learn that the course of our Whig friends in their late Convention was marked by a kind and liberal demeanor. Such has not always characterized their proceedings. I well remember a few years since when a gentleman of their party occupying the position of him who now addresses you, denounced us as "rogues and swindlers." The distinguished gentleman who has just been nominated by them for Governor, at the same time added the euphonious and elegant expression, the more civilized appellation of "Goths and Vandals." In that same Convention the grandfather of our candidate for the Presidency was stigmatized as a "tory;" and it cannot be forgotten how lately a circular was put forth from a certain influence denouncing as dishonest and corrupt a whole County of the State—a County whose intelligence, patriotism, and sense of honor might well excite the admiration even of a political adversary. That our Whig brethren have determined to amend their manners in this particular, and to follow the example we have set them of polite and courteous deportment, attests that our teachings have not been in vain. And this is not the only lesson which our Whig friends have learned from us.

When we recur to the fact that this Government has ever been administered on Democratic principles (with few intermissions) and that under the influence of these principles our country has advanced to glory & greatness, that all our measures of policy are now securely established in the public approbation, free from party opposition, it is an ample compensation for all the labor we have been at in maintaining and supporting them; and we only wonder that intelligent Whigs seeing that these measures are securely fixed and really acquiescing in and approving them, do not come over and make common cause with us in promoting the honor and elevating the character of our common country.

The duty which lies before us, gentlemen, is a plain and palpable one. With us there is no necessity for evasion or subterfuge. Our principles are known of all men. They are based upon a fixed foundation, and need not any assistance from art or ingenuity. In Federal politics we hold fast to and stand upon the ancient and time-honored landmarks of Democracy. With reference to the late series of measures passed for the purpose of quieting agitation, our position is a true acquiescence; and in regard to the enforcement of the only measure of series useful to the South, the National Democracy is the only source that can be looked to for its faithful execution. We may have differed as to the "Compromise," pending its passage, but all of us will be gratified if its object shall be attained. Who does not love this Union? Is there any man who can look upon this great Republic, extending from sea to sea, whose flag shivers in the North-east Atlantic gale, and at the same time is fanned by the gentle zephyrs of the South-west Pacific—whose commerce rides on every wave, and whose courage and honor are the admiration of the world—who can remember that he is the citizen of such a Republic and not be inspired by the hope that time will continue to develop her greatness and glory till "time shall be no more?"

Gentlemen, with regard to questions of State policy, the Democratic party has no cause for concealment or equivocation. We have taken our stand by the principle of Free-Suffrage—we regard it as the people's right and privilege. It has been manfully and successfully supported by our present Executive, and we will cherish and cling to it until by a speedy legislative enactment the people shall engrave it upon the Constitution.—Gov. Reid has also taken his position in opposition to a change of the basis of representation with an open and straightforward candor, which appeals to the honest portion of the public against any claptrap.

And now gentlemen, we have nothing to do but to discharge our duty, and of our success there is no doubt—in every quarter we hear the bugle note of Democratic triumph—in our own State, a radical change is being effected in the popular mind; and the next election will enable us to sit down, secure in the consciousness that Democratic principles are permanently triumphant.

Mr. Dick on behalf of the Committee, recommended further that Patrick McGowan be appointed door-keeper, which was concurred in.

On motion of Hon. R. M. Saunders, a Committee consisting of two delegates from each Congressional District was appointed to report Resolutions for the action of the Convention. The Committee was composed as follows: 1st District, Frank I. Wilson, James B. Shepard; 2d District, Wesley Jones, R. P. Dick; 3rd District, John Shaw, Perrin Busbee; 4th District, James M. Walker, Alfred Reid; 5th District, Abram Rencher, John S. Eaton; 6th District, R. M. Saunders, J. W. B. Watson; 7th District, James C. Dobbin, Edward Cantwell; 8th District, John V. Sherard, Dr. D. G. W. Ward; 9th District, L. D. Starke, John Mitchell.

The Convention then adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention met according to adjournment, and after the reading of the Journal, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, addressed the Convention in an eloquent speech, and concluded by moving that Hon. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, be nominated as the Democratic Candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, which was unanimously agreed to by acclamation.

On motion of Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, a committee of three was appointed by the President to wait on Gov. Reid and inform him of his nomination. The committee consisted of Hon. R. M. Saunders, of Wake, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, and Hon. Abram Rencher, of Chatham.

The committee on Resolutions then reported through their Chairman, Hon. R. M. Saunders, of Wake, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

We, the Delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina in Convention assembled, considering the occasion a proper one for the re-assertion of the well-defined and time-honored principles that bind us together as a party, do

Resolved, 1st. That we are for a rigid construction of the Constitution of the United States, as a grant of limited powers; for an independent Treasury, and against a United States Bank; for a Tariff for revenue, and against a Tariff for protection; for economy in the administration of the Federal Government, and against extravagant expenditures; for an early payment of the public debt, and against the payment of state and unfounded claims.

2d. That we are devoted to the Union of the States, and desire its preservation by a strict and faithful observance of the Constitution, and by doing equal and impartial justice to all its parts.

3d. That we are willing to adhere to the measures of adjustment known as the "Compromise," and insist upon the faithful and full execution of the law in regard to fugitive slaves; and we will not support any candidate for the Presidency, who withholds a full, prompt, and explicit avowal of his approval of the said law, and of his determination to enforce the same.

4th. That the public lands are the common property of all the States, to be held by the General Government as a common fund for the payment of the public debt and other charges upon the public Treasury.

5th. That we are in favor of the nomination of the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, for the office of Vice President of the United States; that we duly appreciate his great moral worth, his varied and extensive attainments, his uniform and eloquent advocacy of the great principles of democracy; and that we earnestly and cordially recommend his name to the consideration and approval of the Baltimore Convention.

6th. That DAVID S. REID, for his able, prudent, and judicious discharge of the duties of Governor, is entitled to the cordial support of every freeman of the State.

7th. That the Constitution, of this State having provided for its amendment by legislative enactment, and three-fifths of both Houses of the last General Assembly having voted for the measure of Free suffrage, we are in favor of re-affirming it by the next General Assembly, and of its subsequent approval by the people, so as to make it a part of said Constitution.

8th. That we are for holding sacred the Federal basis of apportioning Representatives among the several States; and against changing the present basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons of this State.

9th. That the State, having heretofore acted in conformity to the act of